(c) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(d) what steps are being taken by Government to meet the demand for funds by the Academies for the promotion of Urdu and Hindi in the capital?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As far as Central Government is concerned there has been no direct release of grants to Urdu and Hindi Academies. Five Hindi Granth Academies have been given grants by the Central Government as below:

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

State	Amount
Bihar	.. 80.93
Haryana	.. 42.50
Madhya Pradesh	.. 100.00
Rajasthan	.. 69.87
Uttar Pradesh	.. 85.60

(c) and (d) The Government have already taken various steps for the development of Hindi and Urdu in the country. So far as Delhi is concerned adequate funds have been provided to Hindi and Urdu Academies by Delhi Administration for their Programmes and schemes towards the development of Hindi and Urdu.

Ostentatious and Costly Weddings

2299. SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA:

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR:

SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the highly expensive celebrations at weddings;

(b) whether Government attention has also been drawn to the large number of costly gifts and cash given to bridegrooms parents on such occasions; and

(c) whether any important role can be played by unregistered women's associations/organisations and neighbours, civil rights bodies and individual law practitioners if they are allowed to lodge complaints to the police in case they come to know about a newly wedded girl's harassment by her in-laws; and

(d) if so, the specific corrective measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The Dowry Prohibition Amendment Bill introduced in the Parliament on 9-5-1984 proposes an amendment according to which a Court can take cognisance under the Act on the basis of a complaint by a recognised welfare institution or organisation.

Production of paper from bagasse

2300. SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in Latin America more than 12 million tonnes of bagasse are made use of per year to produce more than 5 lakh tonnes of paper;

(b) the amount of bagasse that is produced by Indian sugar mills as by-product and how much paper can be produced per year in the same

way and the extent to which the demand is likely to be reduced on Indian forests; and

(c) what steps are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) Although exact data with regard to utilisation of bagasse in Latin America is not available, it is known that in some of these countries where natural gas and furnace oil are easily available, the sugar factories are able to replace bagasse entirely by these fuels, and release bagasse for production of paper.

(b) The approximate quantity of bagasse produced by the sugar factories, in the country during the sugar season 1982-83, was 264.54 lakh tonnes (wet basis). This quantity of bagasse could yield a production of about 40 lakh tonnes of paper. To manufacture the same quantity of paper, the requirement of forest raw material would be about 120 lakh tonnes.

(c) Government have announced a package of policy measures to encourage the utilisation of bagasse for manufacture of paper, with a view to substitute the use of bagasse as a fuel by coal, including exemption from excise duty for paper containing not less than seventy five per cent by weight of plup made from bagasse. These measures have resulted in a number of schemes being taken up for the manufacture of paper/newsprint from bagasse, including the project of Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Paper, for an installed capacity of 90,000 tonnes per annum.

Slum tenements in Calcutta, Delhi and Madras

2301. SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Greater Bombay there were about 1,990 slums comprising 5,75,000 tenements in 1976 which rose to about 7 lakhs in 1982 and about 7.5 lakhs at present, containing about 42 per cent of Bombay's total population; and

(b) what are the comparative figures for Calcutta, Delhi and Madras?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) According to the information received from Maharashtra Government, there were about 1680 slums with 2831384 slum dwellers in Greater Bombay as on 1-4-1980. No statistics about the slum tenements in Bombay in 1976 and in 1982 are available. No systematic survey has been conducted by the Governments of Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Delhi Administration to identify the total slum population at Madras, Calcutta and Delhi respectively. Therefore, no accurate information is available.

केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में हिन्दी भाषा का प्रयोग

2302. **श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा** : क्या **शिक्षा और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में राजभाषा नियम, 1976 का क्रियान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या राजभाषा नियमों के 'क' और 'ख' क्षेत्र में आने वाले केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में अधिकांश काम हिन्दी में हो रहा है; और